# INTENSE RACISM IN LINGUISTICS: ITS THEORETICAL, HISTORICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ROOTS

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SUMMARY

In the fourth section of "**Arbin Word Roots Epic**," I documented the intense racism within the Western-centric field of linguistics. How did the Indo-European theory emerge? How did it become the ideological tool of all fascists, whether openly or hidden? How did so-called freedom-loving, liberal, and even leftist historians and linguists easily embrace this bogus theory? How did politics enslave science? And what is the truth? When we compare Turkish with English and Latin, its compatibility (40.5% - 35.7%) is higher than that of German with Latin and French. The compatibility of Turkish with German and French is at least as high as the compatibility among all "Indo-European" languages (30.9-27). Even Arabic, supposedly outside this language family, shows a 9.6% overlap with English and Latin. These percentages are in parallel with mythological and genetic connections.

## Continuation from the notebook of the "Scary Witch"

It is rumored that in one part of the book that horrified the Inquisition monks, it was exactly written as follows: "One day, from a place very close to these lands, beyond the mountains ahead, a demon will emerge. A vampire who carries a Turkish name will be different from all the previous tyrants. Philosophers will worship him, scholars will work for him, the noblest cultures will bless him. He will lead a legendary nation and find other partner nations

who reek of blood. Very noble nations... A bottomless darkness will overshadow all the great wars before that day. All tribes will slaughter each other. Apocalyptic crowds will suffocate in synagogues. Those here should not rejoice, churches will collapse on churches. Jesus's blood will gouge out the eyes of piled-up children, and his flesh will swell like a mushroom over big cities. The madness of the racism that has always been there, slaughtering everyone, will set the sky on fire. The fire that burns people alive will never be absent from the hearts of the nations. Revenge will fuel revenge, anger will ignite anger, brutality will inflame brutality. In fact, humanity was sentenced to this punishment from the very beginning."

What was this? The code is now open for those with some intellect. "**Mein Kampf**". The name of the racist devil's book is entirely in Turkish. Old German is already somewhat broken Turkish. New German is a bit more like broken Turkish. **Menim Kavgam** > Mein Kampf. Turkish **men, ben** > **I**; **menim** > I **am**; **menim** > **my, mine, mein**; **m** (grammar suffix) > **am**, the '**m**' in "ergo su**m**"...

**Kavga** (real Turkish) > **kampf**. It's '**kap**' root is a basic and productive root in Turkish. **Kap**: grasp, snatch, seize, hold… also: cover, close, contain etc… **Kap** > capacity, capable, cover etc. **Kapka, kapış**: fight… There are some variations of this with '**r**'. Kargaşa: chaos, brawl; **kargış** > **curse**, chaos… **Kür, gür** > **guerra**, **guerilla** (battle, fight).

What about the Turkish Name? **Adolf**… *"The name is a compound derived from the Old High German **Athalwolf** (or Hadulf), a composition of **athal**, or **adal**, meaning 'noble' (or had(u)-, meaning 'battle, combat'), and wolf. The name is cognate to the Anglo-Saxon name Æthelwulf (also Eadulf or Eadwulf)" (Wikipedia).* **Athal**… Turkish '**ad**': name; Turkish **adal, atal**: noble; **ata**: father, grandfather, ancestors… (same in Etruscan and Latin).

What about the ‘wolf’? *“Old English wulf ‘wolf, wolfish person, devil,’ from Proto-Germanic *wulfaz (source also of Old Saxon wulf, Old Norse ulfr, Old Frisian, Dutch, Old High German, German wolf, Gothic wulfs), from PIE root *wlkwo- (source also of Sanskrit **vrkas**, Avestan **vehrka**-; Albanian ul'k; Old Church Slavonic vluku; Russian volcica; Lithuanian vilkas; Old Persian **Varkana**- ‘Hyrcania,’; probably also Greek lykos, Latin lupus” (Wikipedia).* These are modified forms of Old Turkish '**böri**'. **Böri**: wolf, beast. **Börk**: furry, beret. **Börk** > beret > fury, fur, furious (kürk, kork, ürk) > fear, gorgos, horrible… **Böri** > bear… **Böri** > Avestan ‘**vehrka**’, Sanskrit ‘**vrkas**’ > PIE ‘wlkwo’ > wolf.

Another interesting point also confirms the same root commonality. "Worm" and "wolf" evoke each other. In Turkish, another name for 'wolf' is '**kurt**,' and '**kurt**' also means 'worm'. Its origin is 'kıvır.' **Kıvır** > curve, "PIE" '**wer**': çe**vir**, de**vir**, kı**vır** etc. (turn, turn over, twist, curve).

**The Emergence of The Racist Linguistic Theory**

Many people think that when we say “the Indo-European Theory”, we are referring to present-day Indians. It's not as it seems at all. The real point is: The Europeans, in reality, have no profound history, no past. They do have one, but they deny it. Without a history and a past, existence is impossible. So, they needed to find a past for themselves. Could they accept Old Latins and Rome, as their ancestor? Some of Europe's Latin segment may love Rome, but the majority does not. Then they had to start their history from ancient Greece: “The cradle of civilization”. On the other hand, this couldn't be wholeheartedly accepted by the majority. The dark-haired Greeks could not be accepted as the ancestors of the white, blond Europeans. Moreover, ancient Greece had inherited their civilization from Phoenicia. Did they pay for copyrights? Doubtful. Nevertheless, they claimed all this culture and knowledge without

mentioning Phoenicia's name. Admittedly, **Aristotle** and a few others confessed this. **Copernicus** wrote it openly. Actually, Phoenicia had inherited this culture from ancient Egypt, Sumers. Greece was a colony of Phoenicia. A colony of black Phoenicians. The Europeans couldn't accept a black race as their ancestors and as the first representative of civilization. **Martin Bernal** explains this accurately (1). Also **David Frawley, Jack Coleman, Paul Bonfiglio, Bruce Lincoln, Oleksandr Zavalii** (2,3,4,5,6), and some others...

Another significant fact was obvious. There were very distinct traces of civilization in Middle, Northern and Eastern Asia, followed by the Caucasus and the Caspian Basin from ten thousand years ago. In these regions, it is rumored that blonde races lived, and some traces of their existence have been found. There is also a noticeable resemblance between Sanskrit and European languages.

The Indo-European theory emerged from these facts and motivations. It is a theory that displays Europe's colonialist and racist perspective, and feeds this perspective ideologically. The **Aryan race and the concept of Aryans** are inseparable from the Indo-European theory. Although people with darker skin are also included in this family and language group, the core of this theory is established with the idea of a blonde, white race. If the alleged ancestors of white Europeans are the ones who taught the dark-skinned Indians their language and introduced them to civilization, then the soul of the white European finds peace. The Nazis' embrace of the Aryan theory is what finally puts the puzzle’s piece into place. In fact, racism had already turned into a monster long before the Nazis. In North and South America, there were massacres of Native Americans; in Africa, there were barbaric killings and slavery. While the Ottoman Empire was slowly progressing in such brutal fields

due to religious and cultural traditions and prohibitions, Europeans were rapidly advancing, enslaving and oppressing others. The great European civilization was built on slavery and genocide, and its theory developed in parallel. Hegel, Nietzsche, Wagner... They were all there. Through Eurocentrism, this sickness even infected Marx.

*"The German philosophers F. Hegel, F. W. Schelling, and A. Schopenhauer were adherents of the 'Aryan' genealogy, and following the geographer C. Ritter, they emphasized the similarity of Sanskrit with the German language.*

*The final connection of Indo-Europeans with racial theory was laid by the French writer A. de* ***Gobineau****, who in his book 'L'Essai sur l'inégalité des races humaines' defines the Aryans as the '****God's chosen race'****. The race theory was supported by many educated people of its time and even inspired certain concepts of revolutionaries.*

*Like F. Nietzsche,* ***M. Muller*** *was a proponent of the theory of forceful seizure of the possessions of the indigenous population of Northern India, depicting how the Aryan community conquered the local dasyu. He was convinced that the Aryans were descended from Indian Brahmins, while he associated the indigenous population with the descendants of dasyu, and in Hinduism he saw a distortion of the original Aryan religion"* (6).

Author Martin Bernal, who exposes the racist motivations of the University of Göttingen, also explains the issue of the Caucasian race as follows: **Blumenbach**, for the first time, used the term 'Caucasian Race' in the third edition of his major work in 1795, making him the first person to introduce this term. According to Blumenbach, white-skinned people or the Caucasian race were the first to emerge and the most capable race, from which all other races emerged as degenerations, giving rise to the Chinese, black people, and so on.

According to German Romantic "scholars," the Brahmins of India were considered to be the descendants of the "Aryan" conquerors who came from Central Asia. Through this, they also found an "Aryan" common origin for the Indians and the Indian language. In the mid-19th century, the prominent Indo-European linguist **August Schleicher** foresaw an evolutionary hierarchy that diverged from isolating Chinese to agglutinative Turanian languages (such as Turkish and Mongolian), and reaching its pinnacle in the inflectional Semitic and Indo-European languages. According to **Baron Bunsen**, China was the most primitive stage in history, followed by Turanism and then Hamism (Egypt). This was followed by the Flood and the beginning of real history, which was characterized by a dialectical relationship between the Semites and the Indo-Germans (1).

*"The work of the German historical linguist **Franz Bopp** (1791-1867) constitutes the first formal systematic investigation into the study of comparative Indo-European philology. Like Schlegel, Bopp sees morphological (synthetic) languages as displaying the dynamic ability of 'organic modification'. With time, however, languages lose their inflection. The 'weakening' tendency of language is that of the 'slow and gradual destruction of the simple language organism' and its replacement by 'mechanical combinations'. Sanskrit is characterized as the 'truest, oldest' language that exceeds the perfection of form found in Greek, while the Semitic languages are 'of a crasser nature'. Bopp places Gothic in closest relationship to Latin and Greek and refers to it as the example of '**our mother tongue in its oldest, most perfect form**'. The fact that he refers to Gothic as 'our mother tongue' is very telling; it constructs a genealogicalpedigree for German in a lineage connected to Sanskrit and the ultimate IndoEuropean Ursprache. He refers to Gothic as 'our Germanic Sanskrit'. For Bopp, language serves as a barometer of ethnic homogeneity: He*

*holds that 'the Slavs, like the Greeks, Romans, Germans, Old Prussians, and Lithuanians, without the degree of mixing with heterogeneous tribes, which would have had a destructive effect upon the language, belong to the* ***Asian proto-people*** *( Ur-Volk)' "*(4).

Moreover, great Indo-European writer, **George Dumezil**, was a friend of right-wing extremists such as Charles **Maurras** and Mircae **Eliade** (5). None of this is a coincidence.

**The Tribes Considered of So-called "Indo-European" Were Actually Turkic, and Those Lands in The Scenario Were Lands of Turan**

The fact that Europeans cannot accept and perhaps will never accept these facts for political, ideological, and psychological reasons is abundantly clear.

Turkic identity is not a genetic unity, but of course, it has a genetic core group. But exactly which group it belongs to is still not known. Turks are a community of peoples who speak Turkish and have a certain cultural commonality. It is highly probable that their genetic origin is R1b. But even before that, there was this language, Turkish or proto-Turkish (in C, J, P, R, Q ?). We understand this from the intense linguistic commonality among the Native Americans who left the continent 16-20 thousands of years ago, also seen in their shared symbols, myths, culture, music, and so on. This language later spread throughout Europe and became the dominant language. We understand this from the extensive Turkish influence in all European languages and the commonalities in cultures, myths, and symbols.

Ancient Turks may have been primarily R1b, but other haplogroups in Asia and Europe were also speaking Turkish, and they still do: J2, R1a, Q, C, O, N...

“A 2021 study which looked at whole genomes and whole-exomes of 3,362 Turkish people found that the most common Y chromosome haplogroups were J2a, R1b, and R1a (18.4%, 14.9%, and 12.1% respectively). Haplogroups C-M130 and O3 ranged from 8.5% to 15.6%” (Wikipedia).

In a scientific sense, there is no definite and fixed superiority of one race or one human skin color over another, either in terms of intelligence, culture, or aesthetics. Perhaps, in fifty years, all our perceptions of color will change, just as they have completely changed in the last two centuries. They will change again. It is stated that the original core of Turks consisted of blond, blue/green-eyed individuals. This aligns with the R1b genetic marker. They laid the foundation for the structure of European peoples. However, it's important to reiterate that the term "genuine Turk" is a subject of debate, and the exact core is not known for certain.

In Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, wheatish skin and brunette features are predominant. However, blond individuals are not rare either. Among the Scythians and their descendants, the Kipchaks, blond and red hair is prevalent. It is clear from their language that the Scythians were Turks, how much more evidence do we need? In the Caucasian tribes that descended from them, such as the Laz and Abkhaz, blondness is prevalent. Among the Oghuz Turks who migrated to Anatolia after 1071 and among its branch the Yoruks, colorful eyes, fair skin, red, and blond hair are predominant. Among their descendants, the Balkan Turks, blondness is prevalent. Among the Chuvash and Gagauz, blondness is prevalent. Among the Tatars, one can find wheatish skin, fair skin, slanted eyes, and a mixture of blond, red, and black hair. In the Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and Yakuts, the influences of the yellow race are prevalent on top of all these characteristics.

Look at the representative and actual portraits of the first Ottoman khans, don't they resemble the ancestors of Europeans?

The two representative images of Attila, who conquered Europe. Does he look anything like a Mongol? Attila, who is a continuation of the Scythians, spoke Turkish, resembles most closely the Cossacks, the Caucasian tribes, the Laz, and the Abkhaz.

On the left is Shah İsmail, the great Turkish ruler of Iran, on the right is Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic of Türkiye.

SWADESH 207 COMPARISON AND CONCLUSION

I used a scoring system for comparing English words to their counterparts in five other languages (German, French, Latin, Turkish and Arabic) based on the level of similarity in meaning.

I compared 207 English words with equivalent words in those five other languages. I gave 1 point for a perfect match. I gave half a point for words that were somewhat similar or had related meanings. I did not assign points for some slight or debatable similarities. I calculated the total points for each language, and then I calculated the ratio out of 207 full points.

Turkish is highly compatible with each of these languages within the Indo-European language family. In fact, there is no such high level of compatibility within the "Indo-European" family. Furthermore, in mutual compatibility, Turkish holds a central position in partnership, or to be more precise, a pivotal role. Those who wish can give different scores or make additions according to their own criteria. I found the compatibility rate for Arabic to be low because I am not proficient in it. In random sample studies I conducted, the partnership rate was much higher. However, this low rate is still conclusive evidence for the root partnership.

Turkish – English: 40.5 %

Turkish – Latin: 35.7 %

English – French: 33 %

English – Latin: 33 %

Turkish – German: 30.9 %

German – Latin: 30.5 %

German – French: 29.4 %

Turkish – French: 27 %

Arabic – English: 9.6 %

Arabic – Latin: 9.6 %

Arabic – French: 6.2 %

Arabic – German: 5.3

**Thanks to Dicle Ekinci who made the editing**

THE LIST:

English ones are **bold**, Turkish ones are **red**, Latin ones are *italic*, Arabic is **green**, German is brown, French ones are purple. There is a lot of overlap between Turkish and Native American languages. I wrote some of them to give an idea. Since this is not topic of this article, I did not record them all.

1- **I** / **I am** / **ben**, **men** (**I**); **benim** (I **am**), **benim** (**my**, **mine**), 'am, em, um, ım, im' suffixes: **am** / **ana, milki** (**my**) / *ego – ego sum* / Ich, ich bin / je / mi (Native American)

2- **you** / sen / *tuus, tu, vos* (**dou**) / du / toi / xsoon (N. American)

3- **he**, **she**, **it** / **kişi** (person); **dişi, tişi** (female person); **o, ol** / **hu** / *ille, olle* / er, sie, es / il, elle

4- **we** / **biz** (**we-wes**); **bize**, **bizim** (**us**) / Alleged PIE root '**wey-s**' / *nos* / wir / nous

5- **you** / siz / *vos* / du / toi

6- **they** / **onlar, ol, ollar** / *illi* / sie / elles, ils

7- **this** / bu / *hoc* / das / cette, ce

8- **that** / şu, **o** / *quod* / das / cette, ce

9- **here** / **bura**, **beri** / *hic, huc* / hier / ici

10- **there** / **ora, orada, daha, ta** / *ibi, illic* / dort, da / la, voila

11- **who** / **kim** / Alleged PIE root '**kwo**' / *qui* / wer / qui / ka, kex (N. American)

12- **what** / ne / *quid* / **kat**, kadar (amount, quantity, quality, till, unti etc.) / was / quoi

13- **where** / **nere, nere**de / *quo, ubi* / wo / ou

14- **when** / ne zaman, '-**ın**', '-**ında**', **kaçan** / *quando* / wann / quand

15- **how** / nasıl, ne kadar, **kaç** / PIE root: '**kwo**' (**kim, kankı, hanki**) / *quam* / wie / comment, que / xsaa, caax (N. American)

16- **not** / **değil** (**dis**-), **ne** / *ni, non, not* / nicht / pas, non

17- **all** / **bütün; tüm; her; hep; aluan** (Kirghiz): allerlei, **all**; **alku**: **all** (Clauson, Kisamov) / **kull** / *omnis* / alle, allerlei / tout, toute (**total, toplam, tutar, tal, toltra**)

18- **many** / çok, fazla, **bol** (poly). Old English '**menigu**'. German 'menge'. Old Turkish '**mengü, mengi**': many, very much, endless. 'Munca, bunca': many. '**Bin**': thousand / *multi* (bol > *multi* – many) / viel / **kathir** / beaucoup

19- **some** / biraz, birkaç, bazı / *quidam* / manche, einige / quelques

20- **few** / birkaç, az, **bazı**, biraz / *pauci* / wenige / peu / **baed, bazı** (some)

21- **other** / başka, öbür, öteki, **adır, adrık**, diğer / *alius, alter* (**alt**: under), **el** (*alius*, **alien**) / andere / autre

22- **one** / **bir; ön, öng** (front, first) / **wahit, farad** / *un, unus* / ein / **bir** > **pro, primum, pre, previous** etc. so many words those begin with '**Pr**' / un, une

23- **two** / **iki** (related to '**oxe**' – two oxes for plow, or a cart) (related to '**equal**'); '**tüng, tüngai**' (Tel.): **double** (Radloff); 'tüge, düve': two years old cow / **aithnayn, muzdawij** (double) / *duo* / zwei / deux

24- **three** / üç / *tres, tribus* / drei / trois

25- **four** / **dört** / **arbaea** / tetra (Greek), ardh (Sanskrit) / *quattuor* / vier (fier) / quatre

26- **five** (fif, fimfe) / **beş** (penç – Pers., pençe (claw) / *penta* / supposed PIE '**penkwe**'. Native American: 'pişka' / Kha-mesh (Hebrew), **mesh** (touch with hand, five finger) / Which one is the main root? / fünf / cinq

27- **big** / **büyük, koca**. '**Beg**': lord, ruler, big, koca / *magnum* / gross, hoch / grande, gros / **mangga** (Altaic - Starostin, Bomhard): big, strong.

28- **long** / uzun. '**Ula**': extend / *long* / lange / longue, long / **tul**: lenght (**tall**)

29- **wide** / geniş, enli / **wasie** / *lata* / breit, weit / large, waste

30- **thick** / kalın, **tok** / *densus* / dick / epais, epaisse

31- **heavy** / **ağır, agır** / PIE: '**gwere**' / *gravis* / schwer / lourd

32- **small** / küçük / *parvus* / klein / petit / **qalil**

33- **short** / **kısa, kısga, kırt**. Proto-Altaic ***kʻoru** (Bomhard) / xoot, xuut (Native American) / *breve* / kurz / court

34- **narrow**/ **dar, tar** (Radloff); **mung, bung**: tightness, boredom, angst / Sanskrit: 'dhara' / *ang, angustus, artus* / eng / **dyk, daka** / etroit

35- **thin** / **ince, yinc, yince** / *tenuis* / dünn / mince

36- **woman** / kadın / *femina, matrona* / frau / femme

37- **man** (adult male) / **erkek**, adam. '-**man**' suffix: **man**. Ben, men: I, I am / *vir* / mann / homme

38- **man** (human being) / insan, **kişi** / *humano* / mensch / **insan**, **beşer** / humain

39- **child** / **çocuk, çağa, çaga, bala** / sisuka (Sanskrit) / paalo, ciil, chil (Native American) / *pueri, infans, puella, filius* / kind / enfant

40- **wife** / **karı, kadın, hatun** / *uxor, mulier* / frau, gattin / epoise

41- **husband** / koca, **er**, -**man** (suffix): man / *vir, maritus* / mann, eheman / mari

42- **mother** / **anne, ana, mama** (Radloff) / **um, ummu, al'umu** / **mama**, **mamy**, **mother,** mutter. Root: **meme** (breast, mamilla) / umue, naa, anan, nana, aan (N. American) / *mater* / mere, materner

43- **father** / **baba, ata** / **abu** / Sanskrit. 'tata'; taat, ta, ate (N. American) / *pater, tata, atta* / pater, vater / pere

44- **animal** /hayvan, **an, ang** / **hayawan** / *animal* / tier / animal

45- **fish** / balık / *piscis* / fisch, angeln / poisson, pecher

46- **bird** / **kuş; burgit, bürkid**: eagle / *avis, ales, volucris* / vogel / oiseau

47- **dog** / köpek; it; **dayğa:n**, **tayğan** (Clauson, Kisamov) / *canis* / hund / chien

48- **louse** / **bit** / *pedis* / laus / pou

49- **snake** / **yılan** / schlange / *serpens* / **sürün**: crawl, creep; sün: stretch / serpent

50- **worm** / solucan, kurt / Supposed PIE root: "**wer**": k**ı**v**ır**, ç**evir**, **evir**… and '**Oro**' Turkish root: rolling, round, turn. Altaic ***Korʌ** 'worm' (Bomhard) / *vermis* / wurm / ver

51- **tree** / ağaç, **terek** / *arbor, bratus* / baum. Bağ: vineyard, grape tree / arbre

52- **forest** / **orman, koru** / *silva, arbustus* / wald, forst / foret

53- **stick** / **çubuk, değnek, çıta, sırık, oklava, oklağu; batrak** (spear and flag stick) / *baculum, baculus, clavus* / stock / baton

54- **fruit** / meyva, **ferik, erik** / **fakiha** / **berry** (İng.): böğürtlen / fructus / obst, frucht / fruit

55- **seed** / tohum; **sepit, sieme** (Altaic): grain, seed / *semen* / saat, samen / grain, germe, semence

56- **leaf** / yaprak, palağ (A. Atabek) / *folium, pagina* / blatt, flügel / feuille

57- **root** / **kök, örk** / radix / radix / racine / **jidhir**

58- **bark** (of a tree) / kabuk / *cortex, crusta* / Crust: " … from Latin crusta 'rind, crust, shell, bark,' from PIE ***krus-to**- 'that which has been hardened… **krud**: 'make hard, thicken" (OED) 'Kuru-kurumak': harden, dry / Crust: Uralic *ćarʌ '(hardened) film' ~ Dravidian *carʌ 'rough' ~ Altaic ***čar(ʌ)** 'hardened crust'" (Bomhard) / bellen, borke / ecorce, coquille

59- **flower** / çiçek / *flos* / blume, blüte / fleur

60- **grass** / ot, çimen, çim, kurık (A. Atabek) / *gramen, herba* / herb: **arpa** (Kisamov). Arpa: barley, grain; arba: herb / gras / herbe

61- **rope** / **ip** / *funis, corda, ligo* (ilik) / seil, tau / **rabıta**: bind / corde

62- **skin** / **deri, ten, kın** (scabbard, crust, shell) / *pellis, cutis, tergum, derma* / haut / peau

63- **meat** / **et** / *caro, carnis* / fleisch / viande

64- **blood** / kan. Bülü(ng) (Mong.) > blood / *sanguis* / blut / sang

65- **bone** / kemik, **sök, aşık** (a bone) / *ossis* / knochen / os

66- **fat** (noun) / yağ / *pinguis* / fett / gras

67- **egg** / yumurta / *ovum* (op, oprık: hole, oval hole) / ei / oeuf

68- **horn** / **boynuz, müngüz, horek** (Altaic) / *cornu, corneus, buccina* / "Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): horn, head, skull, crown of head; …" (Bomhard) / **buwku, qarn, buri** / horn / corne

69- **tail** / **kuyruk, kudruk, tel** (hair, long feather of an animal) / **dhayl** / *cauda, coda* / schwanz, heck / queue

70- **feather** / tüy, kıl, tel / *pluma, penna* / feder / plume

71- **hair** / saç, kıl / **shaer** / Turkish 'hav': pile / *capillus, coma* / haar / cheveu

72- **head** / **baş, kafa** / *caput* / Cephalo: Proto-Nostratic *khappa 'bowl, cup, jar, container; skull'. Jaw: proto-Altaic ***k'epha** (Bomhard) / **kafa, kwf** / kopf / tete, chef

73- **ear** / kulak / *auris* / ohr, gehör, ahre / oreille

74- **eye** / **göz** (eye, hole) / **euyin, ayn** / auge (ouge). 'Eye' means "eye hollow, hole" as well. **Eye** > **oyuk** (hollow) / **Okw** "PIE root": see, look > oku (read, see) / *oculus* / oeil

75- **nose** / burun. **Nüz, nuz** (face – nose) (Clauson, Kisamov). Beniz: face / Nezle: rhinitis, common cold / *nasus, nare* / nase / nez

76- **mouth** / **ağız, eüz, us** (Altaic) / *os, oris* / face: yüz, beniz / **masabun, fam** / mund / bouche

77- **tooth** / **diş, tiş** / *dens* / zahn / tout

78- **tongue** / **dil** / *lingua* / **lisan** / zunge, lasche / langue

79- **fingernail** / tırnak, toynak (toe) / **unguem** / **nail** < **nal** (horse shoe) / fingernagel / ongle

80- **foot** / ayak, **but** (leg, foot) / *pes, ped* / fuss / pied

81- **leg** / bacak, **elig** (Old Turkic - hand) / *crus, tibia* / bein / jambe, branche

82- **knee** / diz / *genu* / **yincür, incik**: knee, ankle and the part between these / knie / geneu

83- **hand** / **el** (the root of *ulna* and **elbow**) / *manus* / hand / main

84- **wing** / **kanat, yan** (side) / **janah** / *ala* / flügel / aile

85- **belly** / karın, göbek**, bel** / *venter, abdomen, uterum* / bauch / **batn** / ventre

86- **guts** / bağırsak, **göt** (ass, anus) / *viscera, ilia* / innereinen / tripes

87- **neck** / **boyun, ense, engse, yaka** / *collum, cervix, collar* / nacken, hals / cou, nuque

88- **back** / **arka, sırt, terki, geri** / *retro, tergum, tergus, dorsus* / zurück, rücken / dos, arriere

89- **breast** / göğüs, **bağır, bar, meme** / *pectus, uber, mamma* / **meme** > *mamma* / brust / sein

90- **heart** / **yürek, ürek, cörök** / *cardia, cor* / herz / coeur

91- **liver** / karaciğer, ciğer / *iecur* / leber / foie

92- to **drink** / içmek, **yut, yudum** / Urtkı (Altaic): drink, beer / bibero, sumo (**süm**: suck ) / **yashrab, şarab** > **syrop** / getränk, trinken / boire

93- to **eat** / ye, yeme, **ida, edo, yut**, Altaic [***ida-** 'to eat'] (Bomhard) (Svitych). Meng (eat) / *edo* / **taam** / essen (**aş**: food, meal) / manger

94- to **bite** / ısır, ısırma / *mordere* / beissen, bissigen (be-issen) / mordre

95- to **suck** / em, emme, **süm-mek, sağ, sağ**mak (milking), **sor** / *sugo* / **mus** (mass) / All of them must be related to Turkish '**su**' (water, liquid) root / saugen / sucer

96- to **spit** / tükür / *expue, sputo* / spucken / cracher

97- to **vomit** / **kus, kusma** / *vomitus* / **gaseyan** – kus – **cast** / erbrechen / vomir

98- to **blow** / **üfle** / *flo, efflo* / blasen / souffler

99- to **breathe** / soluk, soluma / *respiratio, spiritus* / **nefes** / atmen / respirer

100- to **laugh** / **gül**-mek / *risus, ridere*: laugh, **sırıt** / lachen / rire

101- to **see** / gör, gör-me. **Sakı** (Old Turkish): look; **süz, süz**-me: look, eye; **seç, seç**-me: see / *Vid, vide*: **vid** (Chuvash – look, appearance) ) / sehen / voir

102- to **hear** / **işit, duy** / 'Hiz' (Baskurt): hear, 'hir' (?)… / *audire* (audio) - **duy**, *ausculto* (**kulak**: ear) / **yasmae, asghaa** / hören / entendre, ecouter

103- to **know** / **bil, bilme, kan, kanma, kanı, tanı, öğren, sak** (mind) / **cognition**, *cogito, cognitis, scio, scire, teno, novi* / '**Gno**' "PIE root" / 'Ken' < '**kanı**' / wissen, kennen / savoir, connaitre (**Sav, sab**: idea, thought, assertion)

104- to **think** / **düşün, tüşün, tüşe, düşün-taşın, danet** / Old German 'denchen, dünken' / *duco, scire, cognosco, teneo, novi* / denken / penser

105- to **smell** / kokla, kok, **ıtır, yıt** / **yashumu** / *odor* / riechen / sentir

106- to **fear** / **kork, ürk** / horrible, horror / *horribilis, timeo, terror, pavor* / fürchten / peur

107- to **sleep** / **uyu, udu** / *somnum, dormio* / schlafen / dormir

108- to **live** / **yaşa** / **yaeish, liaeish** / *vivere* / leben / vivre

109- to **die** / **öl** / *mori* / **mewt, amara** / sterben / mourir

110- to **kill** / **öldür, kıl** (cut) / **qutil** / *necare, occidere* / töten / tuer

111- to **fight** / **dövüş, kavga, çatış, bat, patak** (beat), **uruş, vuruş (war)** / **Battle**. **Battal** means warrior, war hero in Turkish. **Batrak**: stick of a flag, or spear. **Bagatur, bahadır**: warrior / *batto, pugna, bellum, collatio* / **maeraka, yuearik, harb, arbada** / kampfen / battre

112- to **hunt** / **av, ang, angçı** (hunter) / *venatio, venari* / jagen / chasser

113- to **hit** / **vur, çak**. **İt**: push, hit, beetle / *ictus* / 'Gid' (Sumerian): push, it / schlagen, treffen / frapper, toucher (**dokun** > touch) / **sad, sadme**

114- to **cut** / **kes, kat** / **kat, şak, kas, jurh** / PIE root ***kes**- / *caesa, secare, caedo* / schneiden / couper

115- to **split** / **yar, ayır, böl** / **yanqasim** / **Böl, bölük, bölüt** > s-plit / *scindo* / aufteilen, teilen, spalten / separer (**parçala**), scinder

116- to **stab** / **sapla, bıçakla, batır** / *confodere, fodio* < **batır** / stechen / poignarder, frapper

117- to **scratch** / **çiz, çizi, kaşı, kazı, kartı, tırmala** / **khadash, yakdash** / *scalpere, quassatura, charazo, scapo* / kratzen / gratter, griffer

118- to **dig** / kaz, **batır** / Alleged “PIE root” '**dheigw**': to stick, fix (OED): **dik** / *fodere* / graben / creuser

119- to **swim** / yüz / *natare* / **sibaha** / PIE root: ‘sna’. Suna: dug / schwimmen, baden / nager, baigner / **but**: water; **bat, batır**: sink

120- to **fly** / uç / *volare* / fliegen / voler

121- to **walk** / yürü / *ambula* / gehen / marcher

122- to **come** / gel / *venire* / kommen / venir

123- to **lie** (as in a bed) / yat, yaslan, uzan / *cubare* / legen, hinlegen / coucher

124- to **sit** / otur / *sedere* / sedir: sofa / sitzen, setzen / s'asseoir, sieger

125- to **stand** / dur, dikil / **Sta**: “PIE root” / Turkish ‘üst’ (on, upper); ‘ast’ (under, below). ‘**Ting – dinlen**’: rest, stand / Tosta (Old Turkish): resistans (Radloff). Tayan, dayan, otur, otağ, tut… (stand, resist, withstand, sit, marquee, hold) / *sto, astro* / stehen / se tenir debout, resister

126- to **turn** / **dön, devir, tevür, tur** / *vertere, torque* / **dawr** / drehen, biegen (**bük**) / tourner

127- to **fall** / düş, düşmek / *cadere* / fallen / tomber

128- to **give** / ver, ber / “PIE root”: ‘**ghabh**’ < **kap** (the root of ‘take, grasp, hold, catch, close’) / *dare* / geben / donner (**donat**: give, supply)

129- to **hold** / **tut, tot, kavra, kap** / halten / *tenere, habe* / tenir

130- to **squeeze** / **sık** / **easr** / *comprimo, tribulo* / quetschen, drücken / serrer, ecraser, presser

131- to **rub** / sür, sürt, uğ, ov / *fricare, tero* / **farak** / reiben / frotter

132- to **wash** / yıka, yun, yuv, yus / **ghasl** / dusche / *lava* / waschen / laver

133- to **wipe** / sil / *tergeo* / wischen / secher, essuyer

134- to **pull** / çek, **tart** / '**pıla**' (Altaic): peel, extract, pull, rauben; '**pulaş**': contention, conflict, figh… / *tracto, traho* / ziehen (tsihen - çek) / tirer, sortir

135- to **push** / **it, bas, dürt** / *ventilabis, pello* / drücken / pousser

136- to **throw** / **at, fırlat** / *iactus, jactus* / werfen / jeter, lancer

137- to **tie** / **bağla, bağ, ban, düğüm, düğümle, tüg, ilik, ilikle** / *ligare, ligo* / binden / attacher (**tak**: attach)

138- to **sew** / **dik** / stecken / *suo* / **stitch** (s-titch < **dik, dikiş, tuttur**) / nahen / coudre, suturer

139- to **count** / **say** / *numerare, calculo, computatio* / zahlen (**say**) / compter

140- to **say** / **söyle, de** / sagt, sagen / **zikir** (**dkr**) > **söyle** > **de** > *dico* > **say** / *dico* / dire, indiquer

141- to **sing** / **kojong, kojondot** (Altaic): sing, song (Radloff) / *cano, cantare, canto* / singen / chanter

142- to **play** / 'piyAlA, piyele': play, tanzen (Altaic – Radloff); bi, bila, vilya: dance / **yaleab** / *ballo, ludere* / spielen / jouer

143- to **float** / yüzdür, boy: measure the depth of water (**buoy**) / *fluito* / schweben / flotter

144- to **flow** / **ak** / *fluenta, aqua*: water / **dafaka, tadafuq** / fliessen / couler, jailir, affluer

145- to **freeze** / don, dondur, buzla / *glacio, gelo* / frieren / geler, glaser

146- to **swell** / **şiş, sig** (sigül, siğil: wart, pump); sivilce: pimple / schwellen / *tumeo, intumescere* / *tumeo* < **tomur, tümsek** (bud, papilla, bump) / gonfler, enfler (**bül, bol**: swollen thing, spherical object)

147- **sun** / **güneş, kün** / **shams** / sonne / *sol, solis* / sol: fade / soleil

148- **moon** / ay / monçak, munçak, mangay, muncuk, boncuk (Radloff): bead, spherical object. '**Bonga**', Altaic '**bong^**': swollen thing (Svitych, Bomhard) / *luna* / mond / lune

149- **star** / yıldız, yalduz. Yalduruk, yltruk, yıldırım ('dır, tır' suffix): shining, lights / *stella* / stern / etoile

150- **water** / **su, ba, but** / **ma, mayi** / wasser / Mu (Native American) / '**Sub**' "PIE root": **su** (water) / Water's "PIE root": "**Wod'r**" (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin); '**wed**' (wet, wash, water etc.) / Turkish "**bu, ba**" make words related to water. There are many examples in Turkish, which shows that this root is the original Turkish. Bat, ban, balak, balçık, balık, batak, bula, bulaş, bele, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkam, baldır, bal, banyo, bardak, Baltık, Balkaş etc. / *aqua* / *Aqua* < **ak** (flow, white) / eau

151- **rain** / yağmur, yağış, sağanak / **matar, rihmat** / regen / *pluvia, inber, imber* / yağmur indirdi: rain shower / pluie

152- **river** / **ırmak**, nehir / *flunen, fluvius* / **nahr, dafaka** / fluss / riviere

153- **lake** / **göl, köl, öl, öllü, ilay, lay, lai**: lake, basin, puddle; **leğen**: basin / *lacus, pelvis* / see (**su**: water) / lac

154- **sea** / deniz, **talay, talas**. **Müren**: river, lake / see / **su**: water, **su** (Altaic): **sea** / PIE root of sea: '**dhelh**' < **dalga** (wave) (Bomhard) / Thallasso (Greek) > **talay** > Dalai > **dalga** / *mare* / meer / **bahr** / mer

155- **salt** / tuz (Dutch 'zout') / *sal* / salz / sel

156- **stone** / **taş** / " from PIE ***stoi-no**-, suffixed form of root ***stai**- 'stone'" (OED) / stone > stoi > stai > **taş** / *lapis, saxum, calx* / stein / pierre, calcul

157- **sand** / kum / *sabulo* / sand / sable

158- **dust** / **toz, doz** / pulvis / staub / poissiere

159- **earth** / **yer**, yeryüzü, dünya, yurt, **toprak, torpak** / erde / **arz** / *terra* / terre

160- **cloud** / **bulut** / Supposed PIE root: '**nebh**' / *nubes, ninbus, nebula* / wolke / nuage

161- **fog** / **sis, pus, duman, buğu, buğulu, bulut** / fog > **buğu, sis** > **mist** / *nebulo, caligo* / nebel / broillard, voile / **dabab**

162- **sky** / gök, kök / **sama** / *caelum, coelum* / himmel / ciel

163- **wind** / yel, es, esi / *ventus, eurus, aura, sinio* / wind / vent

164- **snow** / kar. 'Sonu' (Kirghiz): snow (Radloff) / *nix* / schnee / neige

165- **ice** / buz. **Ayas, ayaz**: Moon cold, bitter cold / " … from Proto-Germanic ***is**- 'ice' (source also of Old Norse iss, Old Frisian is, Dutch ijs, German Eis), of uncertain origin" (OED) / *glacies, gelu* / eis / glace

166- **smoke** / **duman**. **Mug**: mist, vapor, moist (Radloff) / **Dhuxw, duhuh** "PIE root": smoke (Kassian) / *fumo, vapor* / rauch / fumee / **duhan**

167- **fire** / **od, ateş, yak, bur, ört** / **har, nar** / **Ater** : “PIE root” of fire / ‘**Bur, parla**’: fire, burn, blaze / *ignis* < **yak** / feuer / feu, flamme

168- **ash** / kül, **köz**. **İs**: soot / **xa:s** (“PIE root” – Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov) / *cinis* / asche / cendre

169- to **burn** / yak-mak, yan-mak, **bur, ört, ürt** / *uri, ardea* / brennen / bruler

170- **road** / yol, **oruk**, **doğru** / **tariq, sharie**: street / *via, iter* / strabe, weg / route

171- **mountain** / dağ / *mons* / berg / **Berk**: fortified position, strong, fortified / montagne

172- **red** / kızıl, kırmızı / *rubrum* / rot / rouge

173- **green** / yeşil / *viridis* / grün / verte

174- **yellow** / sarı / **asfar** / **Sallow, sear** (İng.): sarı, sarımsı, soluk / *flavum* / gelb / jaune

175- **white** / ak, beyaz / *alba* / **abyad, bayad** / weiss / blanch

176- **black** / kara / Supposed PIE root: ‘**bhel**’ (shine). Turkish ‘**bula**’: smear, make dirty. Turkish ‘**balkı**’: shine / *nigreos* / schwarz, dunkel / noire, sombre

177- **night** / gece, **tün** / *nox, tenebra* / nacht / nuit

178- **day** / gün, gündüz. **Toğ, doğ**: sun rise / “PIE root” ‘**t’ey, t’oy**’ > doğ / *dies* / tag / jour

179- **year** / **yıl, yır**, sene / *annus* / **sana** / jahr / annee

180- **warm** / sıcak, ılık, **kala** (Altaic) / *calidu*m / warm, hitzig / **od**: fire, **hot** / chaud, chauffer

181- **cold** / soğuk, serin. **Xaltara** (Chuvash): cold / *frigus* / kalt / froid

182- **full** / **dolu, bol** / **mali, mumtalaa** / voll, füllen / "PIE root": '**pele**' / *plenus* / complet, plein

183- **new** / yeni, **yengi**, yanı, yaş / yeni, yengi, **yanga** > young > **genç** (young) > *juve, juvenis* (Latin) / *novus* / neu / nouvelle, neuf

184- **old** / **eski, yaşlı, ulu, ulga** / *senex, vetus* / alt, oll / vieux, vieil

185- **good** / **iyi, kayra** / **jyid, hayr** / **Kut** (bless, holy) > **good** > gut > Gott / gut, schön / *bonum* / bien, beau, bon / **beğen** (like, worthy of lords) > bien, bene

186- **bad** / kötü, **bed, bad, bat** / *malus* / **melun** / malign, mal, mel: bad / schlecht, böse (**bozuk**: bad, rotten) / mauvais, mechant, faux / mal: bed

187- **rotten** / **çürük, irin, yiring** / **çürü** > **ichor** / *putris, putridum* / fault / pourri, corrompu, fichu

188- **dirty** / pis, **kirli**, pasaklı, **tortu** (residue, dregs) / **wasakh** / *sordida, spurkus* / schmutzig / sale

189- **straight** / düz, düzgün, doğru, dik. Direk: pole, beam, pillar, column / *recta* / gerade / droit

190- **round** / yuvarlak, toparlak, daire, **tegirmi, değirmi**. **Oro** (Turkish root): turn, round / *circum* (**sar**: round) / **daire** / runden / ronde, tourner

191- **sharp** (as a knife) / keskin. **Sarp**: steep, jagged / **hada** / *acer, acuti* / scharf / pointu, diese, aigu

192- **dull** (as a knife) / kör / *obtutis* / langweilig, stumpf / terne

193- **smooth** / pürüzsüz, düzgün, düz / *lenis* / glatt / lisse, doux

194- **wet** / ıslak, nemli / '**Wed**' (PIE root): wet, watery, **but** (water) / *umidum, humid* / **mubtal** / nass, feucht / mouille, humide

195- **dry** / kuru / Dry > terra (toprak, torpak) > **arık** (dry) / Kiros (Greek): **kuru**, dry / *sicco, torreo, duro* / trocken, herb, dürr / sec, arid, brut

196- **correct** / doğru, **gerçek, kirtü** / *rectus* / richtig / correct

197- **near** / **yakın** / *iuxta, prope* / **yughlaq** (close) / nah, bei / pres

198- **far** / uzak, **ırak, arman** / fern, fernen, weit / *porro* / loin

199- **right** / sağ / *dextra* / recht / droit

200- **left** / sol / *sinistra* / links / gauche

201- **at** / -**da, -de, -a, -e** / *ad* / bei, an / e, de

202- **in** / -**da, -de, içinde, ingiz, in, endir**. **İngiz**: break into (Radloff); **endir** (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, take in / *in* / in / dans, in

203- **with** / **ile, -le, de** / **adaa, ve** / *cum, per* / bei, mit / avec

204- **and** / **ve, ile** / *et* / und / et

205- **if** / -**sa, -se, ise**, eğer / *si* / wenn / si

206- **because** / **çünkü, için, ki** / *quia* / weil / parce qui

207- **name** / ad, **san, ün, an**, nam / **isim, esam** / *nomen* / name / nom

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